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DISCO

PERIL IN THE  
COMMON FLYThe Many Diseases That Are  
Due to the Fly's  
Habits.(Advertiser Correspondence. Copyright  
by Frederic J. Haskin.)

With the growing heat of summer comes the increased danger of typhoid and intestinal diseases, the majority of which are spread by that ever active pest, the common house fly. With the fear of epidemics has come a concerted effort on the part of progressive cities to exterminate the fly. There are 250,000 cases of typhoid fever in the United States every year, and ten per cent. of the cases are fatal. The fever is spread through three routes—water, milk and flies. Water is responsible for the greater number of cases, but infected milk has its hundreds to account for, and flies many hundreds more. Last year's investigations in New York City showed that there were 650 deaths from typhoid and 7,000 deaths from other intestinal diseases that were traceable directly to diseases spread through the agency of flies.

Diseases of a distinctly unpleasant nature are those which the fly spreads best—Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and tuberculosis. Bred in the filth of barnyards and city dumps, the house fly lives up to its greatest possibilities as a disseminator of filth and disease. On its fuzzy, hairy little legs it can carry 100,000 bacteria that it drops in an indifferent and careless way into the nearest milk pail, on the most convenient market table or the most attractive confectionery stand. It is never a direct and intentional malefactor, for it does not bite and infect in that way. It merely trails through the filth that it loves and lets the gathered bacilli fall off on any surface that it passes over. These bacteria may live for two weeks and so can be carried long distances on the fly's legs, or, as they are indigestible, they can be carried in the alimentary canal of the fly and spread the contagion many miles from the original source, a fact that a Chicago woman has established after careful work in her laboratory.

It was only in 1904, scarcely four years ago, that the charge of criminal carelessness was first preferred against the house fly. Up to that time and even now in many rural districts, it was believed to be a useful scavenger, a worthy and harmless member of the insect world. Then the medicine men got busy in their private and municipal laboratories and among other valuable things that they demonstrated to the world was that the house fly was directly responsible for some twenty or thirty thousand deaths in this country each year. So war was declared.

It is to be a hard and bitter war, for the house fly can reproduce its species with a rapidity and in numbers that paralyze the modern statistician. Dr. Packard a short while ago put one fly in a bottle and kept it there for fourteen hours. In that time it laid 120 eggs, almost ten for every hour. As it takes only from eight to twenty-four hours to hatch the eggs and a fly is mature and ready to reproduce its kind in ten or fourteen days from the time the egg is laid, it may be seen that one fly in a given summer can do much toward increasing the death roll of a community, and incidentally people its world with uncountable millions of pests within a year.

The crusade against flies has been so far confined to the cities, and to a very few of these. In the country and rural districts where there is most typhoid and where the facilities for fly-breeding are unlimited, the death rate from typhoid is higher. There are nearly three times as many cases of typhoid in the country as there are in the city, and it is noticeable that the city rate always goes up higher in September when the people who had spent the summer in the country turn back again, bringing the germs of typhoid ready for the fly to distribute when the disease has developed. The death rate is lower in the city where more intelligent handling of the disease prevents its spread. The Indiana State Board of Health recently began a vigorous campaign against the fly, distributing educational literature and encouraging a wider knowledge of the danger lying in the tolerance of these pests. Detroit over a year ago recognized the danger of contamination from flies in typhoid cases and issued instructive circulars making especial point of the fact that food must be kept isolated from flies. The national government has evidenced a greater interest in the control of preventable diseases by considering a bill that will allow the United States Hospital and Marine Service greater latitude in handling contagious diseases, and providing for co-operation with state, territorial, district and municipal authorities in this work. When it is known that insects of various kinds disseminate the germs of leprosy, cholera, dysentery, elephantiasis, filariasis, anthrax, trachoma, typhus, cancer, tuberculosis and typhoid, the need of national and inter-state co-operation is keenly evident.

Chicago has begun an educational campaign on a large scale. New York has been working with a will and indomitable courage ever since one of the city bacteriologists intercepted a fly on its way from a stable to a milk depot and discovered that a hundred thousand bacilli were on its legs, and that when these were left on a glass plate in the laboratory by the imprudent fly, a mass of swarming, death-dealing bacilli sprang into being, each capable of endangering a human life. New York has found that infant mortality is greatest in that city in fly-time, and health authorities are beginning a crusade that will make fly screens an imperative necessity on all houses, and that will abolish rank garbage and stable refuse from ill-ventilated houses.

Evidence that the fly is plentiful.

## SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

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HONOLULU, T. H.

During the Spanish-American War a committee appointed by the Surgeon-General of the Army found that typhoid was not so prevalent among men who ate in screened tents and that as the fly disappeared in camps at Knoxville and Meade, typhoid greatly decreased. Dr. H. A. Veeder claims that the fly is a more dangerous agent in spreading typhoid than either water or milk. J. O. Cobb of the Marine Hospital Service has proved the fly a carrier of typhoid bacilli. Investigators of the Philippines found cholera spread by fruit that had been exposed on public stands and infected by flies. In Chicago two women from Hull House conducted exhaustive experiments to discover the cause of a typhoid epidemic in a certain quarter and after a study of foods, screening, sanitation, water and milk supplies, finally proved the fly to be at fault.

The medical world is working to get the nation to understand the great need of using an ounce of prevention rather than a pound of cure. The microbe origin of disease as discovered by Koch, Pasteur, and Lister is not so very old, but it has revolutionized modern thought. Pittsburg is already conducting a notable campaign in the study of typhoid, and San Francisco, believing disease is spread by rats, has recently had 2,500 caught each day for experimental work in her bacteriological laboratories. Southern cities with screens and kerosene, are annually anticipating any attack from the mosquito and her yellow fever germs, and New Jersey is keeping a watchful eye on the mosquito that has become known as the disseminator of malaria.

It is claimed that half of the \$151,000,000 now being paid out by the government in pension money could have been saved had the nation been as eager to prevent disease as it has been to cure. "Camp fever" or "prison fever" have been accepted as necessary evils of war, and until Japan established a record of only one death of disease in her army to two casualties in battle, the world had for two centuries lost from preventable disease five times as many as it had lost in battle. In the Franco-Prussian War sixty per cent of the deaths were from typhoid, and in the Civil War three-fourths of the deaths were from that and other diseases. The nation's shame and crowning imbecility was reached in the Spanish-American War, when it was shown that on September 10, 1898, ninety per cent of the force were in the hospital lists, while in Porto Rico there were 262 deaths from disease to three killed in battle. Many of these diseases were those spread by the busy and unclean fly.

The war on the fly is being conducted along both educational and practical lines. Through circulars, through the press, through lectures, through house-to-house canvasses in slum districts and country sides, people are to be told the very scientific but very revolting truth about the flies that daily swarm through unscreened homes, trailing their way across the food on the tables, across the faces of the children and on everything that is to be touched, eaten or handled. They will be told that these flies breed in the filth of the stables, and that it is from this pest heap, from impure drains, from open sewers and disease-laden ground that

they come into the house to spread hundreds of millions of bacteria every hour. They are thus menacing the health of the family and that of the nation, and indirectly piling up a long expense account by encouraging illness, and consequent idleness, and materially lowering the standard of national efficiency. Where stable sweepings are not available for breeding places, garbage, trash piles and dust bins have been known to produce a goodly quota of flies, and on these leading municipalities mean to keep a closer eye in the future.

The educational campaign will offer such suggestions as these: Do not allow trash, garbage and organic matter to accumulate. Keep damp, dark cellars clean and sprinkled liberally with lime. Pour liberal doses of kerosene down all drains and over all refuse. Have all kitchen waste moved daily. Have all manure cleaned daily from the stables and carried away to spread and dry on the fields, or keep it in a screened receptacle until a convenient time for removal can be found. Keep all food-stuffs, whether in the market or at home, carefully screened. The killing of flies is no easy task. Fly paper and poison should be liberally used, and while the process seems sometimes slow, the comforting thought comes that in the slaying of one, the propagation of millions of others is prevented. The crusade is one that requires cleanliness for its cardinal principle, and Patience and Persistence for its watchwords, but with the public becoming more intelligent and more widely read every year, the health authorities believe that the mortality from diseases traceable to flies will be markedly decreased in the future.

Hats and caps almost thrown away at Kerr's big sale.

## REALTY TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record June 29, 1908.  
C Ah Nee to A N Hayselden.....BS  
Kwong Sang Yuen to Ng Lai.....BS  
D P Kaee and wf to Fanny Strauch D  
Cnook Chew et al to Kam Goo  
See ..  
Mary K Stillman and hsb to  
Charles K Stillman, Jr.....D  
L F Alvarez by atty to Al.....AM  
Emelia K Cornwell to Walluku  
Sugar Co.....L  
Fred K Miller to Notice.....Notice  
Est of Wm F Williams by admr to  
Manuel M Calhau.....D  
Est of Wm F Williams by admr to  
Manuel M Calhau.....D

## AN AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S STORY.

It is the commercial traveler who finds the many changes of climate and water trying. Mr. Chas. G. Chapman, who represents a large Brisbane concern, had been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. On one of his trips a fellow traveler recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and this is what he says of it: "I procured a bottle and experienced great relief after taking a few doses. Before the bottle was finished I was cured and have not been troubled since." This remedy is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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TIME TABLE

## OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waiwae, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 1:20 p. m.  
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11 p. m.  
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.

## INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waiwae and Waianae—8:35 a. m., 5:21 p. m.  
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:45 a. m., 8:35 a. m., 10:35 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:51 p. m., 7:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m.  
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—8:35 a. m. and 5:31 p. m.  
Daily. 1 Ex. Sunday. 2 Sunday Only. The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train (only first-class tickets honored), leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:35 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae.  
J. P. DENISON, F. C. SMITH, Superintendent. G. P. & T. A.

## KOOLAU RAILWAY

## TOWARD KAHUKU.

Station	Distance	Daily	Ex. Sunday	Rate Sat. and Holiday	Rate Sat. and Holiday
Kahana	0.00	11.00	1.32	to	to
Punaluu	2.17	11.11	1.42	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.08
Haleaha	3.00	11.17	1.46	.15	.10
Kaluauu	4.12	11.23	1.50	.30	.18
Hauula	4.89	11.30	1.53	.35	.20
Kaipapuu	6.27	11.34	1.58	.40	.25
Lala	8.45	11.45	2.06	.40	.25
Kahuku	11.00	11.53	2.13	.55	.40

## TOWARD KAHANA.

Station	Distance	Daily	Ex. Sunday	Rate Sat. and Holiday	Rate Sat. and Holiday
Kahuku	0.00	12.40	3.00	to	to
Lala	2.55	12.49	3.12	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.10
Kaipapuu	4.73	12.57	3.22	.25	.18
Hauula	6.11	1.02	3.28	.30	.20
Kaluauu	6.87	1.05	3.35	.35	.25
Haleaha	8.00	1.09	3.41	.40	.25
Punaluu	8.83	1.13	3.47	.45	.25
Kahana	11.00	1.23	3.58	.55	.40

Connecting at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu.

Returning, leaves Kahana at 1:32 p. m., connecting with the afternoon train for the city which leaves Kahuku at 2:20.

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